



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**When You are Reading**  
AND THE WORDS BECOME  
BLURRED AND MISTY  
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT  
**N. LAZARUS,**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
25, Queen's Road C.E., HONGKONG.  
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,099 號九十九零千九萬一第 日九十月七年未己 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號四十八月八年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 550 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers.  
(50)

**ALLSOPP'S**  
**BRITISH**

**PILSENER**  
**BEER.**  
**BREWED AND BOTTLED**  
by  
**S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.**

**BURTON-ON-TRENT.**

**SOLE AGENTS:**  
**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone No. 74.  
(14)

**CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!**  
**CARTRIDGES!**  
**NEWLY ARRIVED.**  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,**  
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded  
with E. C. Powder, a powder  
which gives universal satisfaction.  
**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS**  
**AND AMMUNITION STORE,**  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconfield Arcade.  
(77)

**A LING & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
**STORE.**  
GLASS ENGRAVING, SHADES AND  
MIRROR WORK.  
CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING  
UNDERSTAKEN.  
TELEPHONE 1219.  
(78)

**TRAMWAY COMPANY**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE**  
**Week Days.**

|           |              |                  |
|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 8.00      | to 9.30      | " "              |
| 9.30      | to 11.00     | " "              |
| 11.30     | to 12.15     | " "              |
| 12.15     | to 1.15      | " "              |
| 1.15      | to 1.45      | " "              |
| 1.45      | to 2.15      | " "              |
| 2.15      | to 3.00      | " "              |
| 3.00      | to 8.00      | " "              |

**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.  
11.45 p.m.

**SATURDAYS.**  
Extra Car—11.00 Midnight.

**SUNDAYS.**

|            |               |                  |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 7.30 a.m.  | to 10.30 a.m. | Every 15 minutes |
| 10.30      | to 11.00      | " "              |
| 11.30      | to 12.00 noon | " "              |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m.  | " "              |
| 1.00 p.m.  | to 3.30       | " "              |
| 3.30       | to 6.00       | " "              |
| 6.00       | to 8.00       | " "              |
| 8.00       | to 8.30       | " "              |

**NIGHT CARS.**  
As on Week Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-tables, but no  
or special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
on at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comptroller Order, representing Bank  
notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

**TIME-TABLE.**  
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, (and) further Notice.

| Stations             | No. 1<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 2<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 3<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 4<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 5<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 6<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 7<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. | No. 8<br>Thorough<br>Express<br>a.m. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tze) | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            | dep. 7.30                            |
| HEI LUNG             | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            |
| Yim Chin             | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           | dep. 10.55                           |
| Yungshui             | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           | arr. 10.50                           |
| Peking               | dep. —                               | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            | dep. 1.15                            |
| Yim Market           | arr. —                               | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            | arr. 1.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            | dep. 1.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            | arr. 1.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            | dep. 1.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            | arr. 2.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            | dep. 2.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            | arr. 2.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            | dep. 2.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            | arr. 2.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            | dep. 2.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            | arr. 2.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            | dep. 2.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            | arr. 2.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            | dep. 2.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            | arr. 2.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            | dep. 2.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            | arr. 3.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            | dep. 3.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            | arr. 3.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            | dep. 3.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            | arr. 3.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            | dep. 3.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            | arr. 3.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            | dep. 3.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            | arr. 3.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            | dep. 3.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            | arr. 3.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            | dep. 3.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            | arr. 4.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            | dep. 4.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            | arr. 4.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            | dep. 4.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            | arr. 4.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            | dep. 4.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            | arr. 4.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            | dep. 4.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            | arr. 4.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            | dep. 4.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            | arr. 4.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            | dep. 4.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            | arr. 5.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            | dep. 5.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            | arr. 5.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            | dep. 5.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            | arr. 5.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            | dep. 5.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            | arr. 5.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            | dep. 5.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            | arr. 5.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            | dep. 5.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            | arr. 5.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            | dep. 5.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            | arr. 6.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            | dep. 6.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            | arr. 6.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            | dep. 6.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            | arr. 6.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            | dep. 6.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            | arr. 6.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            | dep. 6.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            | arr. 6.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            | dep. 6.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            | arr. 6.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            | dep. 6.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            | arr. 7.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            | dep. 7.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            | arr. 7.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            | dep. 7.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            | arr. 7.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            | dep. 7.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            | arr. 7.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            | dep. 7.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            | arr. 7.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            | dep. 7.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            | arr. 7.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            | dep. 7.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            | arr. 8.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            | dep. 8.05                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            | arr. 8.15                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            | dep. 8.15                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            | arr. 8.25                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            | dep. 8.25                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            | arr. 8.35                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            | dep. 8.35                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            | arr. 8.45                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            | dep. 8.45                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            | arr. 8.55                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            | dep. 8.55                            |
| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            | arr. 9.05                            |
| Yim                  | dep. —                               | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            | dep. 9.05                            |
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| Yim                  | arr. —                               | arr. 11.05                           | arr. 11.05                           |                                      |                                      |                                      |                                      |                                      |







# BIG HAUL OF AMMUNITION ENOUGH TO BLOW UP THE WHOLE OF HONGKONG.

One of the biggest hauls of ammunition during the last decade or so was made by Sergeant Bond, of the Water Police, on Tuesday morning, when the *Monteagle* arrived from Vancouver. Sergeant Bond was out on patrol duty in one of the Police launches when he noticed a large quantity of luggage being lowered into a sampan. Becoming suspicious, he steered in the direction of the sampan, and there noticed a man who evidently owned the luggage climbing up the gangway. By the time the launch reached the sampan the man had disappeared. An examination of the luggage revealed: casks of gelignite and 8,000 rounds of ammunition concealed in soap-boxes. The ammunition and gelignite were sufficient to blow up the whole of Hongkong. As the sampan woman could not give a satisfactory answer to enquiries, Sergeant Bond took her to the Police station.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the woman was charged with unlawful possession.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the woman seemed to have been an innocent agent in the matter, and therefore should not be punished. He would confiscate the ammunition.

## ANOTHER CASE.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of 400 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, appearing for the defendant, pleaded guilty and asked for leniency. Defendant was a Californian Chinese who had arrived in the Colony by the *Columbia* on July 14th. When the Police searched his luggage they found a roll of barbed-wire in the drum of which were a number of cartridges. Defendant was proceeding to Kungmoon, his native village. Mr. Lewis had been instructed that when defendant was leaving America a relative gave him the barbed-wire as a present to the relatives in the country. If he had known that it concealed ammunition he would have asked for a permit to transport it to his village.

Mr. Lindsell (to Inspector Brazil): You are satisfied that he is a bona fide traveller? Inspector Brazil: Yes.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$50.

# A PSEUDO POLICEMAN. ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE UPON HAWKERS.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with impersonating a police constable and demanding money under false pretences.

It was stated that defendant went up to a hawker in Tse Loong Street and ordered him to remove his basket of fruit from the pavement. When the order was not complied with defendant pretended he was a constable and demanded to see the man's licence. After glancing at this he asked the hawker to go to his fellow hawkers and collect three cents from each man, to pay for defendant's tea-house expenses. The hawker was not very polite in his remarks, and a struggle ensued. A lady then arrived on the scene and unconsciously dragged the pretender off to the Police station.

Inspector Brazil asked for a heavy penalty on the ground that this sort of thing was becoming too common and many hawkers had been victimised.

Mr. N. L. Smith: Have constables in plain-clothes anything with which to prove their identity?

Inspector Brazil: They are provided with police whistles, which are produced as credentials. The defendant evidently knew this, for he had equipped himself with a whistle.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$20.

# ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN ACCOUNTANT.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with embezzlement and falsification of the books of a Chinese firm in which he was employed as accountant.

Mr. Lyson, prosecutor, and Mr. Leo d'Almada, defender.

Mr. Lyson asked for a remand on the ground that he wished to add further charges. The present charge referred to a sum of \$4, but a new charge would bring the sum to over \$300.

Mr. d'Almada stated that the prosecution was the outcome of a letter he had written to the prosecutor, calling attention to the fact that prosecutor was responsible for any debts incurred by the firm.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

# BROUGHT AND PAID FOR CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

Two cases of harbouring were heard at the Magistrate's yesterday.

A Chinese was charged with harbouring a married woman without the consent of her husband.

The husband stated that he was a school teacher and a Christian. He was a widower, and on the third moon of last year purchased his present wife, who had been a concubine of a clansman, for \$185. She was now his *ting fong* wife.

Mr. Lindsell: You took a discarded concubine from another man as your *ting fong* wife. Why?

Witness: She used repeatedly to run away from her first husband, and he was willing to part with her.

Mr. Lindsell: Was there any wedding ceremony?

Witness: It is the custom to hold a big feast and invite your friends for a *ting fong* marriage. I followed the custom.

Inspector Davitt: The woman states that she does not know witness; in fact, she has never seen him.

Mr. Lindsell: They always say that.

Defendant: She told me she was a widow.

Mr. Lindsell (to Mr. S. McElderry, of the Chinese Secretariat): Do you consider that a discarded concubine of one family could be taken as a *ting fong* wife by a widower of another family. Is it within the laws and customs of China under the 1912 Ordinance?

Mr. McElderry replied that a discarded concubine might be considered a *ting fong* wife on condition that the other family did not want to have anything to do with her.

Mr. Lindsell: Her family told her?

Mr. J. H. Gardiner (for defendant): They were tired of her.

Mr. Lindsell: I think it is very dangerous to convict in a case of this sort. I do not think a case of this sort was contemplated by the Ordinance. The woman is discarded by one family and lives with another man, and then calls herself legally married under the laws and customs of China. It appears to be very dangerous to me. I shall discharge defendant.

## ANOTHER CASE.

A Chinese was charged with harbouring an unmarried girl.

Mr. S. McElderry, of the Chinese Secretariat, prosecuting, stated that two Chinese servant girls had run away from the same house and had stayed with defendant.

The mistress stated that the two girls were sold to her when young and had worked as servants for a number of years. The elder girl disappeared two years ago and the younger left on April 12th. She reported the matter to the Police.

Mr. McElderry stated that the younger girl had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct in the Public Gardens and sent before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. She was then identified as the servant girl who had disappeared. She lived with the defendant for a month, then left him, and became a street-walker. A Chinese constable stated that when the girl was arrested she undertook to point out the man with whom she had been living. When she indicated the defendant he attempted to escape but was chased and arrested.

Defendant accused the constable of assaulting him.

The little girl, who was a head taller than the witness-box in which she was standing, gave her age as 18 years. The spectators present uttered and whistled. The girl was then taken away by the Magistrate. This girl stated that the elder girl, who had run away from her mistress about two years ago, met her in the Public Gardens and suggested that she, also, should run away. Witness agreed and went to live in Pak Chi Lane. The elder girl, defendant and herself slept in the same cubicle for three months, and then defendant moved to another house. He invited witness to accompany him, but she refused and went on the street, but she had no intention of taking another man.

Defendant: The girl lived with me for only eight days.

Witness: That's a lie, I lived with him for three months.

The principal tenant of the house in which defendant stayed stated that the elder girl lived with defendant from February to May. She did not see the second girl.

Another witness stated that the younger girl lived with defendant for two days.

Mr. Lindsell: The evidence of harbouring seems to be breaking down; there is only the girl's word for it.

Mr. McElderry: The evidence falls back on the girl's statement, the man's admission, and the fact that the girl identified him.

The elder girl stated that she met the younger girl one afternoon, and the latter complained that her master had assaulted her because his son had met with an accident as the result of a ricksha upsetting. The younger girl stayed with defendant for two days.

Mr. Lindsell said that the evidence was not very strong and he had no alternative but to discharge the defendant.

# FAULT OF THE WEATHER. SCOTTISH SEAMAN PAYS \$20 FOR TWO BOTTLES OF STOUT.

When answering a charge at the Magistrate's yesterday, of stealing two bottles of stout, Herbert Mark, a Scottish seaman on board the *Orinoco*, blamed the weather.

The value of the stout was 60 cents, and led Mr. Lindsell to remark: "It seems a very small matter."

The Chief Officer of the vessel replied that petty pilfering had been going on for a long time, and the Company wanted it stopped. Sometimes boxes were broken up and goods taken from them. Defendant had been an able seaman on the vessel since June 12th, having signed on at Glasgow. This was his first trip. As far as witness knew defendant's character had been satisfactory.

Mr. Lindsell: Did he actually breach the cargo? Witness: Yes.

Mr. Lindsell (to defendant): Why did you do it? Defendant: Well, you see, it was this way. The weather was very hot, and I searched for a drink. I found the two bottles of stout on "a stringer" and took them. I did not break any packages.

The Chief Officer: When I went into the cargo-hold I found a package containing bottles of stout broken, and two bottles missing.

Mr. Lindsell: \$20 or 14 days.

Defendant: I'll pay the fine.

# MORPHIA SMUGGLING. AN OLD JAPANESE FINED.

Sergeant Cockle, of the Wanchai Police, managed to effect the arrest of an old Japanese who had smuggled 12,357 doses of morphia into the Colony. The defendant arrived a few days ago and went to a house on the Praya East, where he concealed the morphia. A Japanese informer, however, gave the game away, and Sergeant Cockle raided the house. On seeing the Sergeant, the Japanese immediately carried a large-sized box up to the cock loft and threw it down into the backyard. When the Sergeant examined it he found several bottles, containing morphia.

The defendant pleaded guilty at the Magistrate's yesterday, to the unlawful possession of the drug.

Defendant stated that the drug was given to him by a cook on board a steamer in satisfaction of a debt.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour.

# ATTEMPT TO BURGLE HONGKONG BANK. A BANGKOK SCARE.

During the night of July 27th, an attempt was made to effect an entrance to the strong-room of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bangkok, through the ceiling. The floor of the residential quarters of the bank was cut and an opening made to allow a man to get beneath. This brought the thieves to the roof of the strong room, which they speedily perceived was too big a proposition and they contented themselves with loosening a number of bricks in a wall. The labours of the night being of a fatiguing character, the workmen looked for refreshment and found it. A number of bottles of beer were consumed and four or five empty glasses left behind. Baulked of effecting an entrance to the strong room the visitors took anything that was likely to be readily realisable. The mess cutlery, a clock, and a silver cup belonging to one of the staff, were amongst the missing articles. The cutlery was found in Bush Lane the following morning. *Bangkok Times*.

## APPEAL FOR HOME-GOING TROOPS.

An appeal is being made on behalf of troops proceeding homeward shortly on the *Asiatic* for books, magazines and literature of all kinds; games and amusements of all sorts; dominoes, backgammon, cribbage, etc., and packs of cards. These should be sent to Major Cassel at Headquarters, marked "Reading matter, or Games, for Troops."

Donations towards buying cigarettes, tobacco, a gramophone and records will also be very gratefully received by Mrs. Stubbis at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and any old records will be welcome.

The following donations have already been received:—

Anonymous ..... \$10.00  
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin ..... \$10.00  
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson ..... 10.00  
Mr. G. Hastings ..... 10.00  
The Rev. F. C. B. Hastings, Naval Chaplain, informs us that over 700 Naval ratings are leaving on the *Asiatic*. He appeals for books, magazines, games, etc., or money to buy with which to buy them. Contributions sent to him at the Naval Yard will be gratefully received.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### THE "PETER DAWSON" CUP.

The final match in the competition for the "Peter Dawson" Cup, open to all Chinese resident in the Colony, was played on the C.R.C. Courts yesterday afternoon, when Ng Sze Kwong, of the C.R.C., singles champion of the Colony, was opposed to Tan Toon Lay, of the University, who is considered one of the rising local players and did very creditably in the last open singles championship competition of the Colony.

Ng Sze Kwong was never called upon to play his best. In the first set he was leading, 5-1, when Tan got another game. Tan was playing with great determination, but he could not resist the skill and steadiness of the champion. When Ng won the set, 6-2, it was plain that he was going to win the Cup.

Both players slowed down in the second set. Ng was as steady as a rock, just driving and placing where and how he liked. Tan won only one game in this set. In the third set, Tan showed his best form. Ng won the first two games, and his opponent equalised by adopting aggressive tactics and bringing off some hard shots from the service line. Ng Sze Kwong, however, was playing too well to take any risks, and won the next four games running, the set 6-2, and the match, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

C.R.C. "C" TEAM F. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The above match in the Junior Tennis League, played on Saturday at Causeway Bay, resulted in a win for the C.R.C. by 51 games to 48. The scores were as follows:—

C. E. Lee and Wei Lee Sun beat Goldenberg and Ismail, 6-2; lost to Abbas and Hamid, 4-7; lost to Sopher and Silva, 4-7.  
Geo. Lee and K. L. San beat Goldenberg and Ismail, 7-4; lost to Abbas and Hamid, 0-11; lost to Sopher and Silva, 3-8.  
C. Chou and H. A. Mok beat Goldenberg and Ismail, 8-3; beat Abbas and Hamid, 6-2; beat Sopher and Silva, 7-4.

## INTER-PORT CRICKET.

### THE MALAYAN TEAM.

Of the Malayan team to visit Hongkong in November to take part in the triangular tournament the *Penang Gazette* says:—Mr. Dunford Wood, whose first association with cricket in Malaya was in Penang, is interesting himself in the Inter-Colony Cricket Tournament which is proposed to hold at Hongkong in November, with the Straits, Shanghai and Hongkong contingents. We understand that Singapore has already accepted the invitation to go to Hongkong on behalf of the Straits. Efforts are now being made to raise an eleven. Messrs. Pratten and Edwards, of Penang, have promised to go, but so far Penang has not yet been able to guarantee one or more representatives. The *Advertiser*, in its report of Selangor's victory over the F.M.S. on the top of Perak's win here, shows that the F.M.S. are very strong at present. If the best side drawn from the F.M.S. and the Straits could participate in the Inter-Colony tournament, Malaya could put up an excellent fight. There are many difficulties to be overcome in the selection of a representative eleven who could afford the necessary month's absence from this country. It should, however, be possible to get together a sound team to do the trip.

The Edwards mentioned in the above paragraph used to be in the Hongkong Police and appeared more than once for the Colony in pre-war days, being then regarded as one of the best fast bowling batsmen who ever played in the Colony. He was transferred from Hongkong to the F.M.S. Police, and is now a Major in the Army.

Concerning H. E. Pratten, the New South Wales cricketer, the *Straits Echo* says:—From what we have seen of Pratten in the Perak-Penang match on August 3rd, when he scored 70 runs we can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that he is the cleanest bat that has yet set foot in these parts. He appears to us to have a complete mastery in batting combined with an easy style. The only occasion when he does get the ball up at all is when he effects a pull to leg. He did give a chance once, but it was beyond the reach of the fielder. His placing is simply unique.

The sporting critic of the *Times of Malaya*, "Permainan," who devotes much time to the encouragement of sport in Perak, says:—

It would have been noted already that a great cricket carnival is being planned for November in Hongkong to which the Straits has been invited to send a team. That the invitation will be readily accepted cannot be doubted, and if the F.M.S. cannot send a team of its own it is to be hoped that it will be given a fair proportion of the places, in view of present honours resting with this side by the defeat of the S.E. in Singapore in April, thanks to the fine batting of the Australian crack, Pratten, of Taiping, and the effective bowling of Oliver, of Selangor.

By the mail from Hongkong last week, a correspondent sends me an interesting criticism of Hongkong cricket as compared with the Malayan standard last year. Hongkong has a good field of selection and so can put up a strong eleven though not so "classy" a combination as Ceylon was wont to put in the field in pre-war days, but good enough to beat Malaya at present.

It will interest cricket enthusiasts in Hongkong to learn that the Army and Navy are certain to supply some good cricketers for the Inter-port matches in November. Capt. P. H. Davies, R.G.A., who arrived in the Colony recently, is an Oxford Blue. Major Edwards was a prominent Ceylon cricketer, who took part in more than one Colombo-Upper country match during the August Carnival of pre-war days. He has scored more than one century for the Colombo Cricket Club. Major H. S. Pavent, the Bedfordshire cricketer, arrives with the Bedford Regiment, and the *Hawkins* provides a couple of good Public School cricketers, Hongkong will not fare so badly as was thought at first.

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## HUNGARY.

## BLOCKADE RAISED BY THE ALLIES.

COPENHAGEN, August 10th.—A telegram from Budapest, dated August 9th, states that the blockade of Hungary was raised yesterday.

An American food-ship, arrived to-day, the cargo including a large quantity of condensed milk for Budapest children.

The new Administration has issued a decree annulling the Soviet Government's decree making land public property.

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

## REVISION OF OFFICERS' PAY.

LONDON, August 9th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. E. S. Montagu said that he would do all in his power to expedite the final decision as regards the revision of the rates of pay of officers in the Indian Army. He expected that the proposals would reach him from India within a fortnight.

## AN ECHO OF BAGDAD.

## GENERAL TOWNSEND'S LACK OF MEN.

LONDON, August 9th.

Speaking at Newport, General Townsend remarked that with a sufficiency of men, he could have taken Bagdad and held it, but that would have required 110,000 men instead of 13,000.

## DEAR LIVING IN FRANCE.

## CONSUMER'S LEAGUES FORMED.

PARIS, August 11th.

A Havas message says:—Answering the call of the new Minister of Food that every citizen should assist in fighting against the high cost of living, Consumer's Leagues have been formed all over Paris. League officials visited and are "controlling" the various Sunday markets, obtaining a general reduction of 20 per cent. in the retail prices.

## FRENCH LABOUR.

## AGAINST INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.

PARIS, August 11th.

A Havas message says:—The French Police authorities have thwarted an attempt by the Labourer's Union in the Department of the Seine to hold a meeting for passing resolutions in favour of a general amnesty as a protest against intervention in Russia and Hungary.

## FRANCES HONOURED DEAD.

## A GOVERNMENT "GOLDEN BOOK."

PARIS, August 11th.

A Havas message says:—A Bill providing for the commemoration of those men who fell in the war provides that every Commune shall receive from the French Government a "Golden Book" containing the name of every man who was killed.

Each year on November 1st the Municipal authorities will conduct an official ceremony.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 11th.

Silver is quoted at 58½d. and 59½d. The market is firm.

## CAPITAL PLENTIFUL IN LOMBARD STREET.

In Lombard Street the supply of capital is plentiful owing to the repayment of Treasury bills, states a financial cable recently received by the Bank of Japan from London. Three months' discount rate is 3½ per cent. while six months' bills are discounted at 3½ per cent. per annum. The specie reserve of the Bank of England shows an increase of £16,000. The ratio of the bank's reserve against its liabilities stands at 14.125 per cent. Public deposits show an increase of £4,510,000. "Other deposits" also show a gain of £29,170,000. Government securities show a gain of £31,890,000, the gain in "other securities" being up to £2,050,000. The Treasury's temporary loans are up £72,340,000 higher.

In the issue of Treasury bills there is on the other hand a decrease of £55,680,000. The issue of Government notes stand at £342,500,000 according to June 25th census.

The Government outstanding obligations, including Treasury bills and temporary loans, amount to £1,373,000,000, of which £1,000,000,000 is being redeemed by the Government with the proceeds of the new public loan.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## JAPAN WANTS COMPENSATION FOR KIAOCHAU.

SHANGHAI, August 10th.

The Japanese Minister has called at the Waichao and intimated Japan's readiness to return Kiaochow to China within two years, but in return for this consideration, he intimated that Japan expected compensations elsewhere.

Compensations elsewhere can only mean Manchuria or Mongolia, or both. This intimation has been expected for some time, and only publicity can defeat this latest attempt to browbeat China.

## FLOOD RELIEF IN HUPEH.

A mandate announced that the Ministry of Finance has been authorized to allocate \$500,000 to the relief of flood sufferers in Hupeh.

## A TRIUMPH FOR CHANG HO-LIN.

The appointment of Pao Kwei-ching as Director-General of the Chinese Eastern Railway is regarded as a triumph for Chang Ho-lin, who is strengthening his military position in Manchuria.

## FINANCIAL REPORTS FROM SIBERIA.

Financial reports reach Peking regarding the fortunes of the Siberian Army.

Admiral Kolchak is reported as having appealed to the Outer Mongolian Government for help.

## THE OUTER MONGOLIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Outer Mongolian Government is said to be making preparations to rescue Kolchak.

## CHINA'S GIFT TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

LONDON, August 9th.

Queen Alexandra has received the Chinese Foreign Minister, who presented Her Majesty with a sum from the Chinese President for the benefit of her hospital.

## ABOLITION OF "LIKEN" STATIONS URGED.

The Times' trade supplement contains an article by Liang Chi-chao, ex-Chinese Minister, advocating a gradual and systematic abolition of liken stations.

## CANTON NEWS.

AUGUST 13TH.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-tung is taking steps to cancel the declaration of independence in the two Kwangs and to dissolve the Military Government.

As he has reached an agreement with the Peking Government.

General Luk has recently announced that he has assumed control of military affairs and has received from the Peking Government about one and a half million dollars for the purpose.

It is added that Luk is to be paid more after the dissolution of the Military Government is completed.

The Tsuchin, Mok Wing-sun, who has received Luk's orders to dissolve the Military Government, has held secret meetings with the Kwangsi leaders to discuss the matter. They are preparing to comply with Luk's orders quietly as they are afraid of opposition.

Shun Chun-huen, who has sent a representative to negotiate separate peace terms with the Peking Government, has been informed that his proposals are rejected. After receipt of the information, Shun made up his mind to retire, and to return to Shanghai as soon as he is allowed to resign the Administrative Directorship to the Military Government.

## COMMANDER LAM'S EXPEDITION TO FUKIEN.

In explanation of Commander Lam Po-ki's delay in departing for Fukien, we are informed that the naval officers do not wish him to leave Canton at the present time. Some of them are proposing to elect another Commander of the Squadron if he should go, and Lam has to delay his departure for fear of losing his Commandership or until suitable arrangements have been made.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Owing to a misunderstanding between the regular Police-force and the Railway Police of the Canton-Hankow line a number of the latter have been arrested by the troops under the command of the Superintendent of Police. The headquarters of the Railway Police was searched and a number of rifles were taken away.

Since the reorganization of the troops in the province was ordered, the regular forces have been increased to 165 battalions.

## RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The authorities have received a circular telegram from the Peking Government stating that the declaration of war on Germany is cancelled and the word "enemy" should not be addressed to the Germans.

It is said that trade with the Germans is to be resumed shortly. Already some of the Chinese merchants are reported to have ordered German goods (mostly sundries) from the agents.

## CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

## TEMPORARY INCREASE TO CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The recommendations of the Salaries Commission having been with the Secretary of State for some months, a decision has been awaited locally with not unnatural impatience. The situation has been aggravated during the past two months by the sudden rise in the prices of the necessities of life in Hongkong. Owing to the inordinate delay, a telegram was dispatched to the Secretary of State a little while ago, asking that a temporary increase of salaries be granted to the members of the local Service as in British Malaya, pending consideration of the report.

It would appear, however, that other and weightier matters are at present monopolizing the attention of Lord Milner, for no reply has yet been vouchsafed to this telegram. The local Government, however, has come to the rescue of the Clerical and General Establishment of the Service, and has just issued a circular the substance of which is as follows:

Commencing from August 1st, the war allowance of 10 per cent. will not be applicable to the Clerical and General Establishment, provided:

- (1) That they held offices ordinarily recruited in the Colony;
- (2) That they are in receipt of the dollar salary without exchange compensation;
- (3) That they do not have free quarters; an allowance in lieu of free quarters;
- (4) That they are not entitled to draw the special allowance of \$2 per month approved on July 22nd.

All officers who come within the above category will receive, instead, a rent allowance, dating from August 1st, equal to 20 per cent. of their salaries—that is, the substantive salary of the officer's permanent employment.

This rent allowance is granted, says the circular, in anticipation of the decision that will be come to on the question of revision of salaries, in order to compensate officers for whom lodging is not provided for the additional expense occasioned at the present time, by the high rate of rentals and by the increase in the price of rice.

This circular has been received by the Clerical Service with mingled feelings, as it is feared that whatever may have been the recommendation of the Commission, the Government has recommended an increase of only 20 per cent. to the Clerical and General establishments.

Meanwhile the salaries of the Civil Service proper remain unchanged for the present. If the Secretary of State approves the Commission's recommendations, as it is confidently expected he will do, it is believed the Civil Service will receive a temporary increase of 30 per cent. The Commission recommended that all in creases should date from January 1st, 1919.

## A THEATRICAL DIVORCE.

## MR. EDGAR WARWICK'S PETITION.

A divorce case in which the parties are well-known theatrical people was mentioned before Mr. Justice Hood in the Practice Court yesterday (says the Melbourne Age of June 18th). The petition in the case has been lodged by Edgar Warwick Goodchild—known professionally as "Edgar Warwick"—35, theatrical manager, of the Waldorf, Fitzroy-street, St. Kilda, asking for divorce from May Goodchild, 27, known on the stage as Maude Fane, formerly of "Spring Street, Melbourne, on the ground that she has been guilty of misconduct with Robert Peel, of Sydney, who is joined as co-respondent.

"Mr. H. J. Cohen, for petitioner, asked that the hearing of the suit, should go over until next month.

The application was granted.

Miss Maude Fane will be remembered by many in Hongkong as the "Queen of Hearts," of the now defunct "Court Cards." Mr. Warwick married Miss Fane at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, about five years ago.

## INTELLIGENCE.

Sir John Simon, counsel for Mr. de Laszlo, has said that our secret service is "the finest in the world." He is perfectly right. Of the wonders of our war organization, the secret service is very far from the least. Nothing could have been better than the swift decision with which the German spies were discovered, rounded up, and—dealt with. And what a horrid surprise for the Hun! It was generally believed, firmly enough in this country, that the British secret service was infantile by comparison with that of other countries. It was not. The big sweep of enemy agents at the beginning of the war proved so much.

## THE PASSION FOR "MAKING EXAMPLES."

## MR. G. B. SHAW CONDEMNS THE POLICE SYSTEM.

Mr. G. B. Shaw, addressing a meeting of the Police and Public Vigilance Society at the Essex Hall, urged the need for safeguards to counterbalance the present system for securing convictions. This system, he said, was represented by the police force, magistrates, judges, and the Home Secretary, and was based on the making of "examples."

He spoke, he said, particularly in the interests of people who were too poor to substance and in character to defend themselves, many of whom could only express themselves in language, which was regarded in courts as insolence.

Quoting the case of Stine Morrison, an ex-convict, he said: "This whole police and magisterial system seems to be directed with the idea that somebody must be punished as an example, whether guilty or innocent."

Another Scotland Yard official, Mr. Shaw, said: "We should not only have a Bar in the House of Commons, but we ought to have a Bar in every police court consisting of men whose business it should be to defend the poor, the prisoners. There ought to be a mention to this to illustrate what I mean."

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## BANQUET TO JUDGES.

## BENCH AND WAR WORK.

The annual banquet in honour of His Majesty's judges was given at the Mansion House on June 20th. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead) sat on the right of the Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Brooks Marshall), and the Lord Chief Justice (the Earl of Reading) on his left.

After the loyal toasts the Lord Mayor proposed: "The Lord Chancellor." He expressed the pleasure he felt that the course of international events enabled him to welcome the Lord Chancellor and his Majesty's judges within the walls of the Mansion House, a pleasure unfortunately withheld from his four immediate predecessors.

## JUDGES' PENSIONS.

The Lord Chancellor, responding, said it would be idle to ignore the fact that he played a great part in this war, and he thought the general public had hardly been sufficiently informed of the contribution that they had made. The enumeration was astounding and it was important in the City that it should be understood.

From the very first day of the war to the present moment Lord Milner had made a contribution to the work of the Ministry of Munitions which could not be exaggerated. Lord Sumner, on the special committee dealing with the complex problems arising out of the war, had contributed as much as that if not more than any other member of the committee. It would have been a great deal to say it had done a very great deal to settle post-war problems. (Cheers.) It was not easy for the public to realize that two lords could not be removed from the highest appellate court without considerably imperilling its efficiency. The subtraction of these two distinguished men coincided with a moment at which demands never equalled were made upon the supreme appellate tribunal. During the whole war it had been necessary that the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should keep abreast of their work. But side by side with the ordinary duties of these tribunals it had been found possible to man and maintain one of the ablest tribunals which the judges of this country had ever presided over in order to deal with an accumulating mass of private law suits. How had been enabled to keep our great judicial tribunals efficient and equipped? It had been made possible by the assistance, the devoted industry, the volunteer members of the courts.

The public had no knowledge of that which had been done by men, some of whom were treated with silence, and others with insulting attack. These men had made unforgettable contributions during the last five years. Viscount Finlay—(cheers)—had sat, as far as he knew, on every single day, either in the House of Lords or on the Judicial Committee, making an immense contribution to the learning and dignity of those courts. (Cheers.) It sometimes caused him the most profound surprise that anybody seemed to realize what had been done by Lord Wrenbury (cheers) who had completed his service and was entitled to lead a leisurely life after laborious and fruitful years of service to the State. He could not recall one day on which his lordship had not sat in the House of Lords or on the Judicial Committee, working as hard as he ever worked in the whole of his life. (Cheers.) Two others had made contributions which received very little gratitude—Viscount Haldane and Lord Buckmaster.

Referring to the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor remarked that it was sixteen or seventeen years ago when Lord Reading led him in his first important case, and they had, as their opponent, his old friend, Sir Edward Clarke. He would never forget the kindness he received on that occasion from his leader. It would be wrong to suppose that the Lord Chief Justice left his important duties in this country willingly when he went on his mission to the United States. The crisis was a great one, and he did not know of any man who could have made the contribution which Lord Reading made to the cause of this country in the moment of its supreme crisis. (Cheers.) In the records of the long and illustrious line of Lord Chief Justices of England there would be none which showed a career more devoted to the public service, or one which showed a greater contribution to the cause of this country and this Empire than that of Lord Reading. (Cheers.)

Dealing generally with the contribution of the judges to the State during the war, the Lord Chancellor said that no judge, however much overworked, ever refused to undertake any single duty that was asked of him by the Government. The exigencies of the years through which we had passed sometimes made it expedient to ask them to do work which, in normal times, it would not be desirable that judges should undertake. They realized that the times were not normal, and many judges performed work which neither they nor he thought they could have most usefully done if there had been others to do it.

The resumption of normal peace conditions destroyed the only justification for this extra judicial employment on a large scale. The first duty of judges was to construe the law in their own courts and with the authority of judges. The time would come, sooner or later, when the accumulation of arrears in the law courts would be such as to involve great hardship. He desired to utter a grave warning that they could dispose of the business of the King's Bench Division and that, at the same time, every public department could take a judge from the bench as an idle speculation. He hoped the City of London would realize that the diversion of

judges from their judicial work would lead to great public mischief, and would do injustice to many suitors. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor, proposing: "The Lord Chief Justice, and his Majesty's Judges," said a great many things had changed, and were changing, in our national life, and the new world that was growing up about us was not without its dubious aspects. But one institution, at least stood where it did: The Bench had only added, that were possible, to the reputation for ability and integrity which it enjoyed throughout the civilised world. (Cheers.) A country of which that could be said of those who administered its laws was not ill-equipped to face the future.

The essential framework of society was in their charge, and no voice was raised against their conduct of that trust. There was a special reason why they should congratulate themselves that this was so. The Bench had not been confined, in these last years, to the comparative seclusion of the courts of law. Not a few of its members had been called upon to undertake tasks in which they challenged criticism much more unsparring than would ever be aimed at a judge in the exercise of his ordinary duties.

During the war, now happily at an end, the Government had turned to the Bench as an invaluable reserve of trained intellect, public spirit, and acknowledged impartiality. (Cheers, hear, hear.) The work done by the Lord Chief Justice, as the special Ambassador of Great Britain in the United States, was, by universal consent, one of the signal achievements of the period of the war. (Cheers.) No more unconventional, and certainly no more successful, appointment was ever made, and they could only wish the Prime Minister many more such inspirations. (Cheers, hear, hear.) Other judges had also rendered particular service. Among them was Mr. Justice Sankey—(cheers)—whose conduct of the Coal Commission had required of him a tact and a quality of personality which had never failed him in that most delicate task. (Cheers, hear.) The wide range of the Bench's war-time service was also shown by the employment of Lord Milner, a high scientific attainments as Director-General of the Supply of Explosives at the Munitions Ministry. (Cheers, hear.) Mr. Justice Rowlatt's inquiry into the activities of the revolutionary elements in India was a great Imperial service carried out with unquestioned ability and impartiality—(cheers, hear, hear)—and Mr. Justice Younger's inquiry into the treatment of our countrymen in the enemy's prison camps set the seal of a cold and impartial investigation upon one of the most damning of Germany's records in the war. (Cheers, hear.) These were outstanding examples of the great contribution made by his Majesty's judges to the services of the Empire in war-time. They had increased the hold of the Bench upon the respect and confidence of the country. (Cheers.)

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We sometimes did not quite appreciate how important the law was. During the war, when the whole superstructure of the Empire rocked, the foundations stood firm upon justice and liberty, which were entrusted to the judges. The judges were independent of the executive. They were the servants of the King in that they were appointed by his Majesty to serve him by doing justice. They were not to be won; their duty was to do justice fearlessly and independently, and so they had done it throughout the war. (Cheers, hear.)

The law was a link between the United Kingdom and our Dominions, Colonies, and possessions abroad. It was the very genius of the British people that justice should be done. The spirit of fair play was the product of centuries, through which liberties had been won and freedom preserved. Now that the great work of reconstruction had begun, there should be a firm conviction that in the courts of law men, both rich and poor, would receive fair treatment. As regarded himself, from the very beginning of the war he made up his mind that he would never refuse to do anything, however humble or however great, which might be asked of him. He had undertaken every task the Government had asked him to perform, even though sometimes he might have thought it was a little beyond his strength. So, likewise, all the judges had responded nobly to the calls that had been made upon them, and had deserved, as they had received, the acknowledgments and confidence of the British people. (Cheers.)

Viscount Cave proposed "The Profession of the Law."

The Attorney-General, replying for the Bar, said they knew the public liked them—they could tell that from what they said about them. (Laughter.) They knew they were trusted, and that they were profoundly unselfish. (Laughter.) It was their business to mind other people's business; they never committed themselves, if there was any committing to do, it was their clients who were committed. (Laughter.) It was because as judges they did not forget what they had learnt at the Bar that our judges were so efficient.

The President of the Law Society (Mr. R. A. Finzen), who replied for the solicitors of the country, adverted to the question of the fusion of solicitors and barristers, and said that that had not come about because the solicitors did not want it, the Bar did not want it, and the public did not want it.

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### DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH PREMIER.

[BY HERBERT W. HOWELL.]

David Lloyd George has now reached the pinnacle of his career. The next few months will show whether that edifice is built upon the rock or upon the sand. Meanwhile his supremacy is undisputed. Not only is he the head of a far larger parliamentary majority than has followed any British statesman of modern times, but at one of the greatest crises in the history of the world the responsibility for the future of the British Empire has rested upon his shoulders.

How can we explain the rise of a poor village lad to so commanding an eminence? In many respects he is the British analogue of Theodore Roosevelt. There seem to be no limits to his energy or capacity for work. The man who, when preparing his Insurance Bill laboured 15 hours a day for a seven-day week is not any rate exempt from the charge of being a slacker. He has a passing for the limelight, and an unflinching confidence that whatever is to be done, he is the man to do it. He has a combative temperament, linked with a quick decision that never leaves him shivering on the brink of any Rubicon. Again and again he has shown his courage, from the time when he stood up for a group of Welsh peasants against the exactions of a dominating parson to the days when he confronted the national mania in his opposition to the Boer War. Though this quality was most conspicuous in the earlier part of his career, it has not yet deserted him, for it was exhibited as notably as ever when he cheerfully took the risks involved in the camp debate which he supplanted by Mr. Asquith.

THE "CONSUMMATE DEMAGOGUE."

He possesses another valuable asset in his personal sympathies, which spring from personal experience of the hard lot of the struggling masses. He is a consummate demagogue. I use the word here in no disparaging sense. In his ability to appeal to the emotions of the multitude and to touch that chord of popular sentiment upon which the speaker of public school and university training can rarely play with effect, in his finest speeches he is exalted by the rhapsody of the crowd. He turns every public platform on which he appears into an Eldorado. He is an unrivalled master of the art of vivid metaphor. Instances might be culled from almost every important utterance he has delivered. It may suffice to quote one example from his 1910 campaign against the Lords: "The brilliance of the sunshine of their lives blinds them to the squalor around them. Such things stir the blood, and arouse the duldest audience to an enthusiasm that would never be awakened by the most cogent argument."

LLOYD GEORGE AS LATTER.

In his private practice as a solicitor, Mr. Lloyd George gained a reputation for his skill in harmonizing conflicting interests. He would get a group of men seated around a table, and after eliciting the points of difference between them, would suggest some compromise that would restore agreement. Since those days, he has utilized this gift in many a wider field. As Cabinet Minister and Premier, he has revealed in his opportunities of reconciling the irreconcilable. He has an uncanny swiftness in discerning by what concession here, or modification there an apparent deadlock may be averted. And, if it is this expert in mediation between opposing forces in whose affairs he is not himself concerned, he is no less adroit in dealing with any dissatisfaction that threatens his own influence. It would have been a treat to see him as a ship's captain quelling an incipient mutiny. Whatever the discontent, he is never long in discovering some "dope" that will soothe it. Some of his recent speeches to assemblies of labour men dissatisfied with the Government have been tactical masterpieces. He would start by some humorous story, perhaps at his own expense, that would put his hearers in a genial mood. In the atmosphere of good-fellowship thus created, he would contrive either to minimize the grievances felt by his audience or even to switch off attention, from them altogether by a rhetorical appeal to patriotism, and he would presently sit down amid a tempest of cheers.

THE MORNING AFTER.

This nimbleness will rescue a politician out of a good many tight places, but when it is brought into play too often it is apt to undermine the confidence that is essential to a leader's permanent influence. It is well enough for the day, but awkward facts that have been ignored or evaded reassert themselves the morning after. The weakness of Mr. Lloyd George's brilliant feats of reconciliation, between opposing interests is that, though both parties may leave the room in the conviction that they have won their cause, one of them discovers on later reflection that it has been "had," and the old trouble breaks out again with increased bitterness. The failure is more serious when the conflict that is supposed to have been thus adroitly settled is one that has its roots in fundamental differences of principle. "Mr. Lloyd George," as a writer in the *New Statesman* justly remarked the other day, "may be as clever as you like, but he is a master of only one device—government by expedient. A crisis arrives; he meets it by an expedient expressly designed for it, ignoring for the time all the secondary effects of the expedient. A more serious crisis arrives; he gives a still more brilliant exhibition of virtuosity, leading to a crisis yet more serious. And so on. The pledges and promises by the aid of which he won his general election are an excellent illustration of the immediate success and subsequent failure of these arts. A talent for improvisation is worth a great deal on occasion, but as a method of governing a great empire it breaks down."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### OFFICER TARRED AND FEATHERED.

"CHAINED NAKED TO A TREE."

A nude man, tarred and feathered, chained and padlocked to a tree outside the Young Women's Christian Association hostel in Harvey-road, Cambridge, was found by a patrolling policeman at 1 o'clock in the morning. At the man's feet was a naval officer's uniform rolled into a bundle.

There was a padlocked chain round his neck, and this was secured to the tree by another padlocked chain.

The policeman fetched another constable and the two padlocks were smashed against the tree trunk and the young officer was freed. He was taken to the police station, one of the constables lending him his tunic. Later he was handed over to friends.

The tarring and feathering is alleged to be connected with the young officer's friendships with an Army officer's wife. Last September, Lt.-Francis Thomas Wright, M.C., Royal Engineers, while home on leave, married Miss Hazel Robinson, daughter of a doctor at Watlington, five miles from Cambridge. After the marriage the husband returned to France, while the wife, who is about 30, joined the local W.R.A.F. While serving with them she made the acquaintance of a Sub-Lt. Desmond B. Kinahan, one of 400 naval men attached to the Cambridge colleges for the study of physics, engineering, literature, naval history and languages.

Lt. Wright objected to the acquaintance, and it is said that his wife agreed that it should cease. It is alleged, however, that the friendship was resumed. At any rate, Lt. Wright returned to Cambridge, and, in response to a communication from him, Lt. Kinahan kept an appointment late one night in the outskirts of Cambridge. On his arrival, it is said, he was met by the husband and his brother, taken into a garden, and there, it is alleged, forced to strip. Then, it is stated, he was tarred and rolled in feathers, afterwards being placed in a motor-car and driven to Harvey-road, a mile and a half away, where he was found as described.

LEAFLET STATEMENT.

Early in the morning a large number of documents, reproduced on a cyclostyle copying machine, were found in the central streets of Cambridge. They read as follows:

Sub-Lt. Desmond B. Kinahan, of the Royal Navy, son of Mrs. Kinahan, of Wincobank, Rutlandshire, has been today, at 3.00hrs. of the morning,

Tarred and Feathered.

ACCOMPLISH OF POLITICS.

After all, Mr. Lloyd George's statesmanship is that of the acrobat. And it has the defect that, when he makes his most agile leaps from one horse to another, his more slowly-moving followers are apt to cry out that they have been betrayed. When expediency seems to counsel a change of policy, he makes the jump with lightning rapidity, but those to whom the old policy was a matter of settled conviction regard the manœuvre with bewilderment and indignation. He sold Liberalism for Protectionist support, he declared that he was as much a free trader as he ever was. It was perfectly true. Free trade never meant to him what it meant, say, to Lord Morley. He was equally ready to throw over Irish home rule at a moment's notice, for to him it was never more than a plank in a platform.

Even those articles of his political faith which he has championed in the past with most enthusiasm have never been part of himself, and he can therefore sacrifice them without any sense of suffering from amputation. It may be doubted whether he has ever really thought out any big problem whatever. His faith is rooted in no body of consistent principles, to the test of which he can bring such matters of policy as may require his attention from time to time.

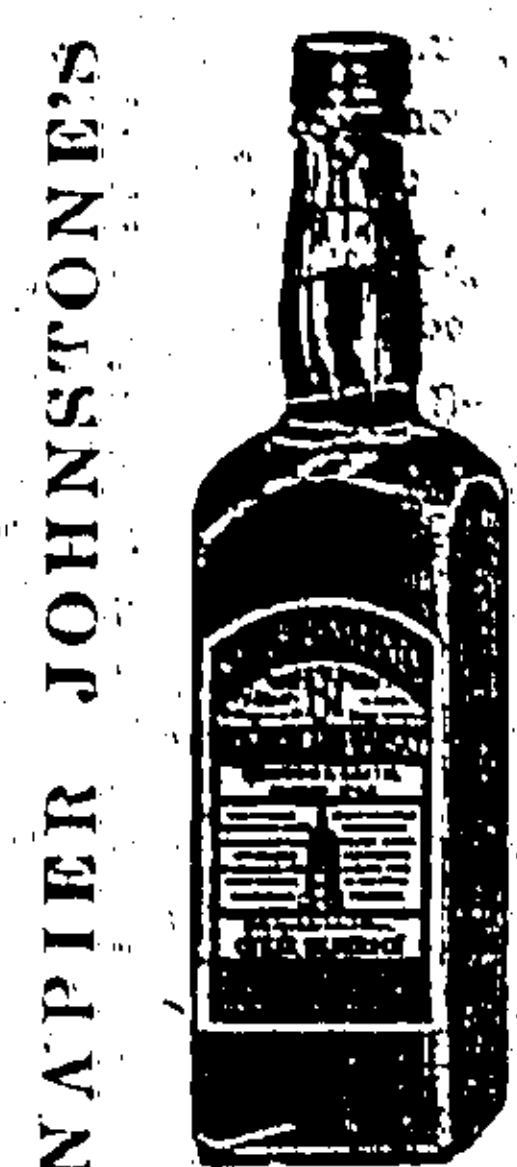
LEARN AS YOU GO.

He has never studied anything, but has made it his practice to pick up as he went along such information as might seem to be required to meet the emergency of the moment. His ignorance is colossal, and his inaccuracy amazing. When the question of proportional representation came up in the debates on the recent Parliamentary reform, he admitted that he had never thought it worth while to look into the subject. In the Queen's Hall speech in August, 1917, he showed that he believed the Monroe Doctrine to be embodied in a treaty which had been signed by several of the Great Powers. No one ever went into an international conference with so little knowledge of the nature of the problems to be solved as he took with him to Paris. And when a subject actually comes up, and he is compelled to learn something about it, he "confesses" he derives his knowledge, not from history, but from study, not even from experts, but from the balancing of ex-parte statements.

At the time when Mr. Lloyd George was carrying through his famous budget, the defenders of the privileged interests he assailed were fond of sneering at the presumption of "a little Welsh solicitor" in essaying so great a task. Now point is given to the taunt when we find him attempting to establish a new world-order by a series of astute deals, and endeavouring to reconcile the age-long contentions of races and nationalities by the expedients with which a shrewd country lawyer appeases litigants in some petty village squabble.

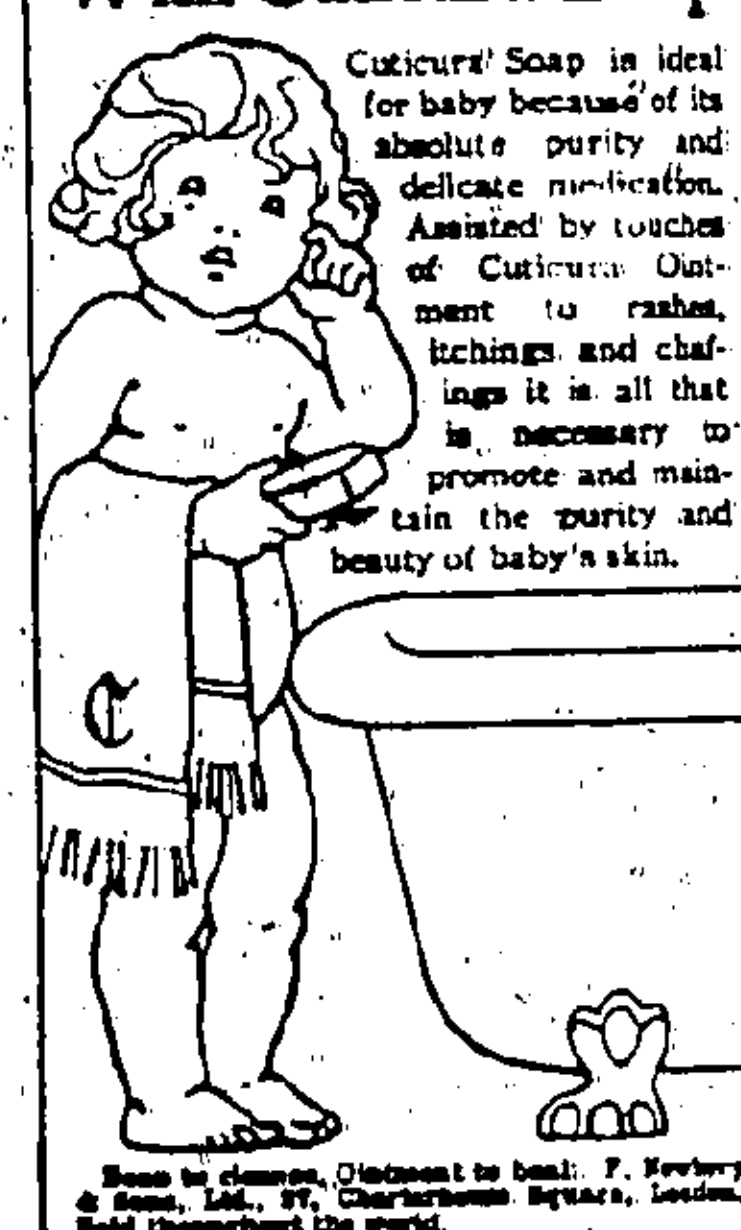
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[31-24]

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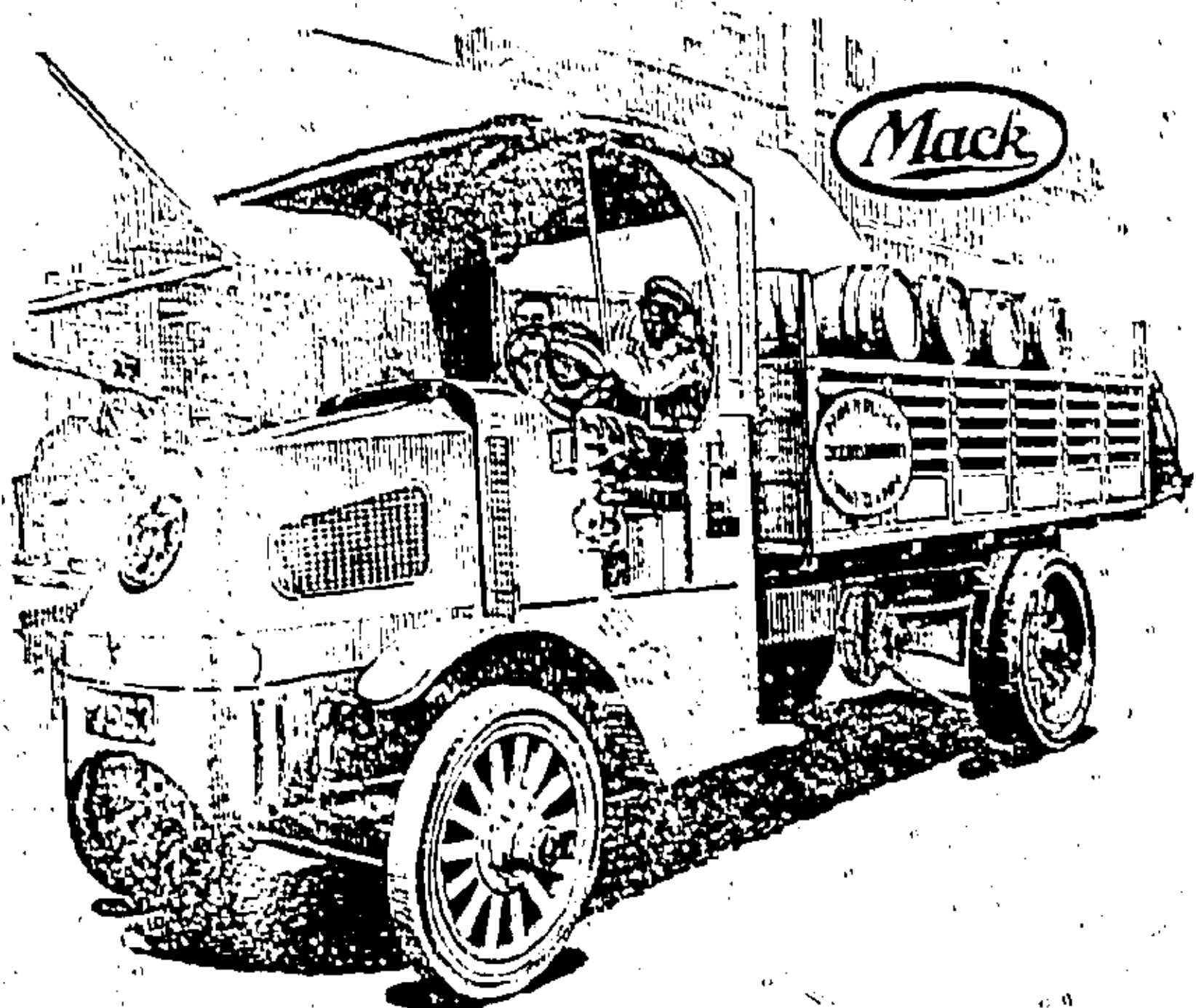
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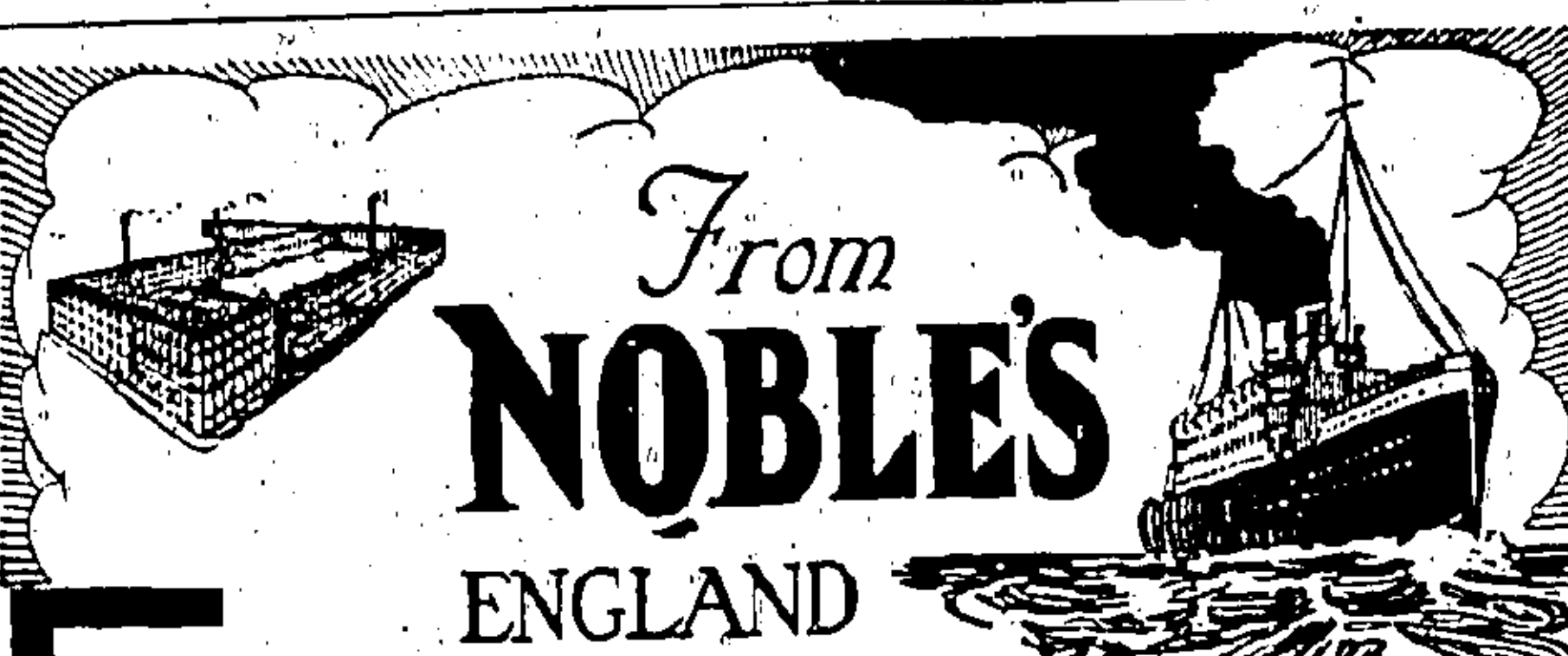


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### COAL NATIONALISATION. THE RIGHT TO STRIKE. INDUSTRIAL PEACE NO NEARER

(BY A MINING CORRESPONDENT.)

Industrial peace is the most urgent need of the times, but it is of the utmost importance that the public should clearly understand that nationalisation of the mines along the lines laid down in Mr. Justice Sankey's report will by no means ensure industrial peace in the coalfields. To-day many business men are opposed to nationalisation, yet feel tempted to support the application of that measure to the coal industry because they think that State ownership will put an end to those incessant strikes and bitter conflicts which have become endemic in the mining industry.

They are wrong. What the miners' leaders want is not nationalisation, but syndicalism. The leaders desire that the mines should be administered and controlled, not by officials constituting a Government department, but by the miners themselves, and a syndicalist propaganda, which has resulted in the present industrial crisis, convinces me that the miners' leaders will have as little hesitation in organising strikes and stoppages against the Ministry of Mines as they have now against the private owner.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in his report, says that the relations between masters and workers seem to be impossible of improvement under the present system. "Many of the workers think," he says, "that they are working for the capitalists, and the strike becomes a contest between Labour and Capital." In other words, the advocates of the class war have been successful so far as the mining industry is concerned. He goes on to state that "this is much less likely to apply with the State as owner, and there is fair reason to expect that the relationship between labour and the community will be an improvement on the existing system."

But this opinion on his part shows that he is ignorant of later developments in the labour world, and in the mentality the miners' leaders, for while Collectivists like Mr. Sidney Webb are content that State industries should be administered by officials, whose conduct can be criticised and reviewed in the House of Commons, syndicalists of the school of Mr. Robert Smillie insist that this is not good enough, and that nothing short of control by the workers themselves will satisfy them. Moreover, it is very important to note that unlike Mr. Sidney Webb, they expressly reserve the right to strike, although under nationalisation they will become public servants.

This dissatisfaction on the part of the miners finds expression in the report of their leaders on the Commission. That report contains the following ominous words: "We suggest that with a view to securing the co-ordinated co-operation of the workers (miners) in the success of the industry, it is necessary to provide for a fuller representation of the workers on the district and national councils."

As recommended by Mr. Justice Sankey, of the twelve members of those councils, four are to be elected by the miners, four will represent consumers, two will represent the technical side of the industry, and two will represent the general public. The miners' representation is increased, then they will have the preponderating voting power on each council, and this is what they want.

RIGHT TO STRIKE RESERVED.  
Again, Mr. Justice Sankey proposes that no miner should, under nationalisation, join in giving strike notice until the matter at issue has been laid before the proposed National Mining Council; but this is rejected by the miners' representatives, who condemn it as "an innovation to which they think it would be difficult to give agreement, and which they believe not best calculated to attain the object." This is a clear indication, not only that the miners have reserved to themselves the right to strike, but that they intend to do so at a moment's notice, and before the matter has even been considered by their new employers.

The fact is that, so far from nationalisation insuring industrial peace, it is quite clear that it will land the community on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand, if the men retain the right to strike, as they insist they must, the nation's coal supply may be jeopardised at any moment, and the State cannot be called in, as now to act as umpire between the two contending parties, for it will be itself a party to the dispute. On the other hand, as Lord Leverhulme points out, the men are deprived of the right of collective bargaining, they must have recourse to political agitation to get their grievances redressed, and in that fails them, and they persist in striking, the consequences will be inevitable that the State will be driven to endeavour to impose industrial conscription in the coalfields. Either course seems to me to be fraught with disaster, and to make anything like industrial peace impossible.

A more excellent way, surely, would be to adopt Lord Caird's alternative scheme of profit-sharing, which scheme provides also for the adjustment of differences between employers and employees along the lines that have proved so successful in the cotton industry. *Daily Telegraph.*

### THIRST

What is the best "thirst quencher" for hot weather? George Steevens, writing of his experiences of thirst on the road to Khartoum, answered unhesitatingly, "Abe Hamed," compounded of gin, vermouth, angostura, lime juice, and soda - especially soda. Of its effects he grew lyrical: "It spreads through body and spirit - not swirling through like the Athara, but swirling like the Nile. It is the soft in the sand, substance in the wind, life in death. Your sap runs, again, your bittong muscles take an elasticity, your mummy bones toughen. Your self has sprung up alive, and you almost think you know how it feels to rise from the dead."

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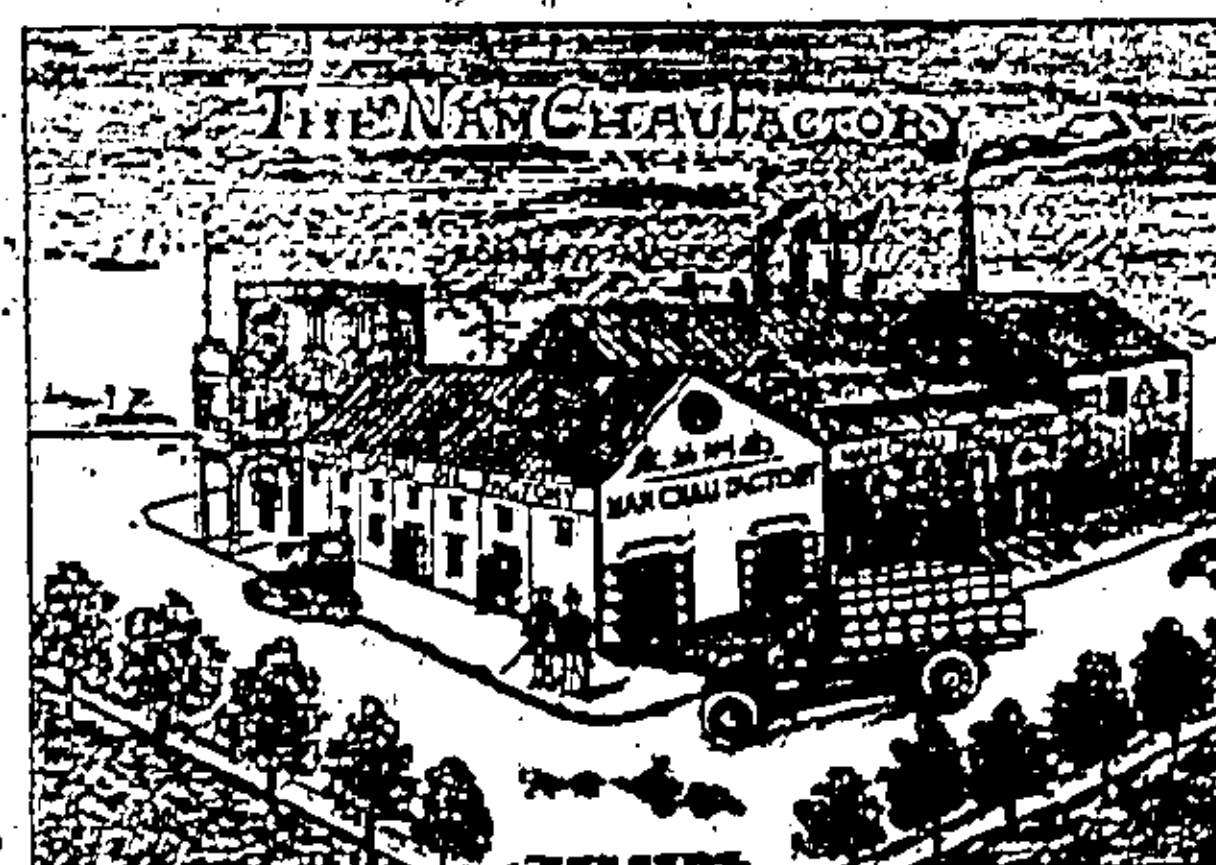
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| SHANGHAI         | "SINKIANG" | On 17th Aug. 10 A.M. |
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| S.S. "ECUADOR"        | Oct. 8th, 1919.                                                                |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA"       | Nov. 5th, 1919.                                                                |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin and the attendant on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building's Charter Road.

**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NAGOYA  | 28th August          | 24th Sept.              | 7th Oct.            |
| KHIVA   | 23rd October         | 25th Nov.               | 4th Dec.            |

FOR

**BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due Bombay about |
|---------|----------------------|------------------|
| DUNERA  | 7th Sept.            | 26th Sept.       |

FOR

**CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.**

ARRATON APCAR ... 2nd Sept. ... 25th Sept.

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

| S.S.  | Leave Hongkong about | Shanghai & Kobe |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------|
| ITOLA | 20th August          |                 |

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

|                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KASHIMA MARU (omitting Keelung & Shanghai) Friday, 23rd Aug. at 11 A.M. |
| FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Friday, 10th Sept. at 11 A.M.        |

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

|                                           |
|-------------------------------------------|
| INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon. |
| KANO MARU ... Friday, 6th Sept. at Noon.  |

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

|                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------|
| AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 A.M.    |
| TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 A.M. |

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

|                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 A.M. |
|-----------------------------------------------|

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

|                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| KOSOKU MARU ... Friday, 15th Aug.                 |
| ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug. at 11 A.M.     |
| BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 31st Aug.               |
| SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 A.M. |

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

|                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Middle of August.  |
| WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) ... End of September.        |
| TSUJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of September. |

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU, FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers    | Tons   | Leave Hongkong             |
|-------------|--------|----------------------------|
| PERIA MARU  | 9,000  | Aug. 28th.                 |
| KOREA MARU  | 20,000 | Sept. 10th.                |
| NIHON MARU  | 11,000 | Sept. 23th.                |
| TENYO MARU  | 22,000 | Oct. 2nd.                  |
| SINRIA MARU | 20,000 | Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama) |

† omitting call at Shanghai

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers   | Tons   | Leave Hongkong  |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| ANYO MARU  | 15,500 | Sept. 10th.     |
| SEIYO MARU | 14,000 | Nov. 4th.       |
| KIYO MARU  | 17,500 | Jan. 9th, 1920. |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2774 and 2775.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION               | STEAMERS & DEPARTURE    | SAILING DATE           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "PORTHOS" ... 20,000    | On or about 18th Aug.  |
|                           | "PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000 | On or about 14th Sept. |
|                           | "SPHINX" ... 20,000     | On or about 11th Oct.  |

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUE, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "AMAZON MARU" ... Friday, 15th August. "ALFA MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. "TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 14th August. "BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service. "SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE. "LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August. "CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY. "BOSHU MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug. at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU. "NANKING" Aug. 22nd, 1919. "CHINA" Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Principal Buildings O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Block, Tel. 192.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading material. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

| From                       | Per              | Date      |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| SHANGHAI                   | Swatow           | 14th Aug. |
| U.S.A. CANADA and JAPAN    | Yokohama         | 14th Aug. |
| U.S.A. CANADA and SHANGHAI | Empress of Japan | 14th Aug. |
| STRAITS                    | Hongkong         | 14th Aug. |
| EUROPE via Suez            | Yokohama         | 14th Aug. |
| SHANGHAI                   | Yokohama         | 14th Aug. |

## OUTWARD MAILS.

| For                                    | Per        | Date                       |
|----------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius    | Ku do Maru | Thursday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.  |
| South Africa, India, Ceylon, Mauritius | Singapore  | Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai and North China               | Hai Hong   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou                | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Amoy                                   | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Singapore                              | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Japan via Kobe                         | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Hankow                                 | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |
| Swatow                                 | Yokohama   | Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.  |

|                                                                                                                                             |            |                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Pakhoi and Haiphong                                                                                                                         | Ku do Maru | Friday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Takao                                                                                                           | Singapore  | Friday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.   |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius                                                                                                         | Amoy Maru  | Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.  |
| South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi                                                                                                         | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Egypt, EUROPE via MARSEILLES                                                                                                                | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Philippine Islands                                                                                                                          | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Japan via Kobe                                                                                                                              | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                                    | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Ningbo                                                                                                                                      | Yokohama   | Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.   |
| Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Can via, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C. | Yokohama   | Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A.M. |
| *Swatow, Shanghai and North China                                                                                                           | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Hankow and Straits                                                                                                                          | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou                                                                                                                     | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Formosa via Keelung                                                                                                                         | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Shanghai and North China                                                                                                                    | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| *Swatow and Bangkok                                                                                                                         | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe                                                                                                      | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou                                                                                                                     | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND                                                                           | Yokohama   | Sunday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, EUROPE via LIVERPOOL                                       | Yokohama   | Monday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.   |
| The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 19th Aug. at 5 p.m.                                                                              |            |                           |
| Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, EUROPE via MARSEILLES                                      | Yokohama   | Tuesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Formosa via Keelung, SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA & EUROPE via CANADA        | Yokohama   | Tuesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.  |
| Japan via Nagasaki                                                                                                                          | Yokohama   | Tuesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.  |

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

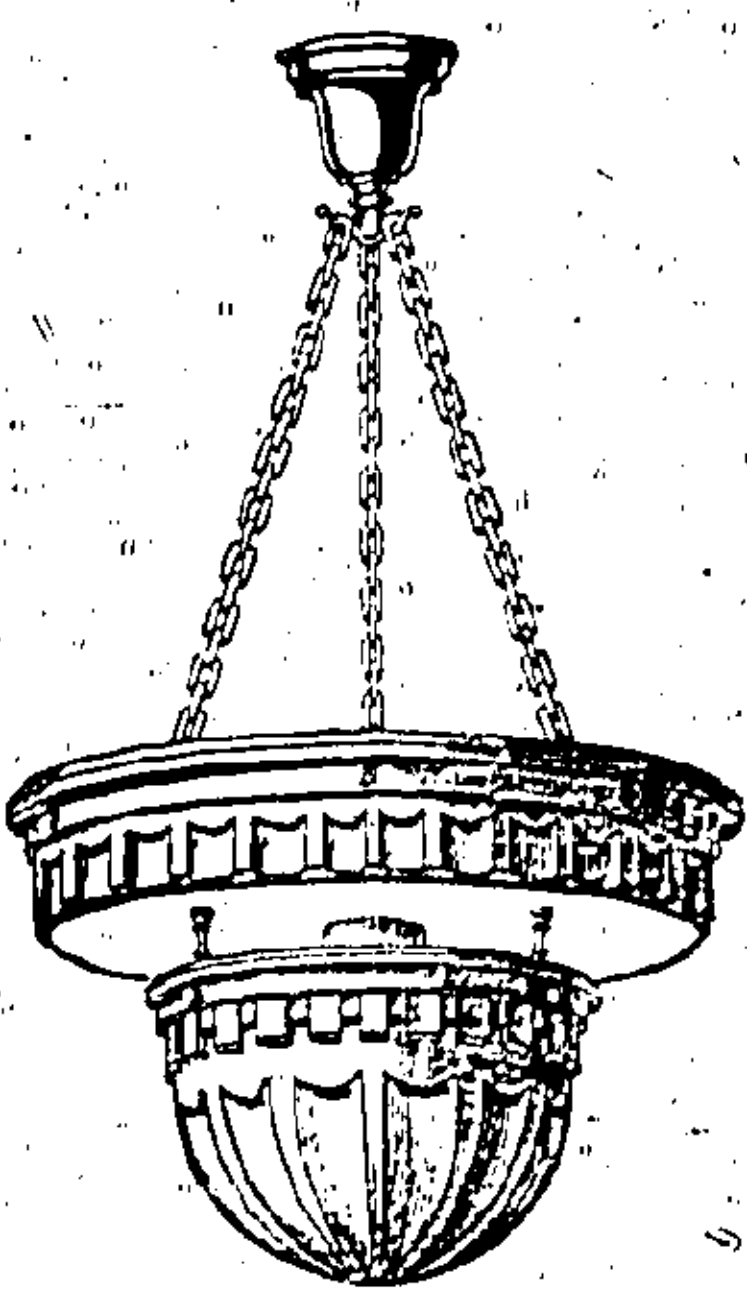
## ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans.  
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.

Prepare for the warm weather and send your fans in to be cleaned and plated.

A new stock of the latest models due to arrive.



WILLIAM C. JACK &amp; CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 13th

| Observations   | On Date   | On Date   | On Date   |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Day            | at 3 p.m. | at 6 a.m. | at 9 p.m. |
| Barometer      | 29.56     | 29.56     | 29.56     |
| Temperature    | 87        | 79        | 87        |
| Humidity       | 63        | 91        | 71        |
| Wind Direction | East      | West      | West      |
| Force          | 3         | 1         | 3         |
| Weather        | 3         | 1         | 3         |
| Rain           | 0.75      | —         | —         |

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th... 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 13th... 71

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORT

of the MEETING of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the

Session 1918-19

Reviewed by the MEMBERS

PRICE 1/6

DAILY PRESS

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| ON LONDON.—                          | August 13th. |
| Telegraphic Transfer                 | — 3/4        |
| Bank Bill, on demand                 | — 3/4        |
| Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight         | — 3/4        |
| Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight        | — 3/4        |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight           | — 3/4        |
| Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight | — 3/4        |
| ON HONGKONG.—                        |              |
| Bank Bill, on demand                 | — 63         |
| Credit, at 4 months' sight           | — 63         |
| ON SHANGHAI.—                        |              |
| Bank Bill, on demand                 | — 81         |
| Credit, at 30 days' sight            | — 81         |
| ON HANKOW.—                          |              |
| Telegraphic Transfer                 | — nom.       |
| Bank Bill, on demand                 | — nom.       |
| ON CANTON.—                          |              |
| Telegraphic Transfer                 | — nom.       |
| Bank Bill, on demand                 | — nom.       |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—                        |              |
| Bank Bill, at sight                  | — nom.       |
| Yokohama, 30 days' sight             | — nom.       |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—                        |              |
| On demand—Pecor                      | — 163        |
| ON SINGAPORE.—                       |              |
| On demand                            | — 163        |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — 213        |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — nom.       |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — 40         |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — 5.35       |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — 136.40     |
| ON HATYAI.—                          |              |
| On demand                            | — 136.40     |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Hongkong, 20 cents piece | Per cent.       |
| Hongkong, 10             | — 3.80          |
| Canton, 10               | — 3.80          |
| Canton, 10               | — 0.00 Discount |

## BANKS.

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong November 2nd 1918

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINCO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 27,500,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanko, Keelung, Pusan, Shichiku, Makung, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton, OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chefoo, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa, &amp;c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong April 1st 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$4,000,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Chow Shou Sen, Chairman.

Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Mok Ching Keng, Mr. Fung Ying Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager:—KAN TONG PO.

Assist. Manager:—LI TAI FONG.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

(1900)

THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—8, Des Vaux Road Central, Bank of China Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 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